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These issues Mr. Thorndike states with great skill, with such astuteness indeed that those who support the decision of the court can no longer do so by generalities. This is true as to the principal point in his thesis. Mr. Thorndike states that a combination may destroy competition and yet not restrain trade (p. 6). Even when that very proposition is taken as the basis for argument, is it the fact that the cases bear him out? It is submitted that of the variety of cases having more or less to do with the point at issue those dealing with the construction of the original trusts bear most closely upon the formation of this securities company. In both instances the separate corporations were left in existence; indeed they entered into no agreement between themselves, and therefore all that bound them together was the fact that there was a central body to which most of the shares had been made over by the shareholders. The defense of these first trusts was based upon the chief argument of Mr. Thorndike, that the different corporations remained in existence (p. 17). But the courts could not be made to believe that they could be independent. After all, that is what our law requires, that there shall be no suppression of competition by any process whatsoever. It is no answer to say that a single company might originally have constructed and owned both railroads (p. 33).

B. W.

CASES ON CRIMINAL LAW. By Jerome C. Knowlton. Chicago: Callaghan & Co. 1902. pp. xi, 397. 8vo.

This work consists of an outline of Criminal Law containing eighty-eight sub-topics, in illustration of each of which one case is given. The book seems to be intended rather to supplement a knowledge of the subject, gained primarily through the text-book system, by presenting illustrations of some of its leading principles, than to enable the student to discover principles through a comparison of different instances of their application.

The value of a case-book depends entirely upon the choice and arrangement of the cases. With one exception the cases collected in this book are decisions of American courts, and the selection is in general good. The outline is in some particulars open to criticism. In the chapter on "Conditions of Criminality," the topics "The person must have acted voluntarily" and "There must be criminal intent" are made co-ordinate, while it is clear that the former should be a subdivision of the latter, since coercion justifies a criminal act only as it negatives criminal intent. And the propriety of grouping "Corporations" with "Principals" and "Accessories" as one of the main divisions of the chapter on "Parties to Crime," may also be questioned. The difficulty in the production of such a book as this can hardly be great, still the author has in general done his work thoroughly and scientifically.

A MANUAL OF MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE, INSANITY, AND TOXICOLOGY.

By Henry C. Chapman. Third edition. Philadelphia, New York, London: W. B. Saunders & Co. 1903. pp. 329. 8vo.

This work is based on a series of lectures delivered by the author to the students of the Jefferson Medical College. It is, therefore, a treatise designed rather for the physician than for the practicing attorney. The latter, it is thought, would have little occasion to use it; for in the conduct of cases requiring a knowledge of medicine the attorney would desire a larger and fuller treatment of the particular branch involved, while the legal information contained in this volume is of too general a character to be of great service. To the coroner, however, and more particularly to the coroner's physician, for whom it is especially designed, the work will serve as an admirable hand-book. It contains much practical advice concerning matters which such a physician should investigate preparatory to serving as an expert witness in any particular case, and concerning the best ways and means of determining the facts